

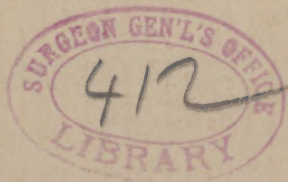
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Medical Opinions
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MEDICAL OPINIONS

ON THE

NUTRITION OF INFANTS AND INVALIDS.



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MEDICAL OPINIONS

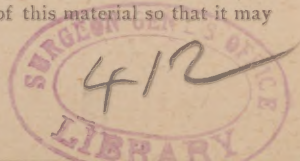
ON

THE NUTRITION OF INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

"The effects of diet are profound and far reaching, and cannot be overestimated. The present indications are that a change in the relations of food and medicine is slowly taking place. The tendency among our best physicians largely to substitute food instead of medicine in the treatment of disease is not to be looked upon as a mere fashion. The dietetic movement has a wider and deeper meaning."

DR. ROBERTS, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,
Address before the British Medical Society.

"Suppose the family decide to nurse the sick man: if the doctor cannot give directions as to the food and dietary, what follows? The patient gets such things as the knowledge of the family can suggest, and the feeding of the sick person is a question of such scraps of information as the family and its intimate friends may be able to muster. Suppose the patient loathes milk, how has that strength to be maintained upon which the issues will turn? The medical man has been carefully taught the use of drugs, and the medical—or rather the medicinal—management of the case is excellent; but that alone will not save the patient, any more than a ladder could consist of one sidepole. * * * * * Who, then, is to know this matter of feeding? Who is to tell the student of the difference betwixt raw or uncooked starch and cooked starch?—that in the latter the insoluble starch-granule is not only cracked, but the starch is largely converted into soluble dextrine by exposure to heat? that by the addition of some such soluble carbohydrate to meat-broths they endow these broths with a decided food-value? and that the meat-broth itself is but an agreeable vehicle for some food? Yet this is what he ought to be instructed in, if he is to be fitted to meet disease. When the patient sinks of exhaustion, of what does he die? His stores of force are run out; but what is the material which constitutes the body force? I should read with delight a lecture upon this topic by Dr. Austin Flint or Dr. Da Costa,—or perhaps some less illustrious physician will grapple with the topic. * * * * * Does not the idea naturally suggest itself that somehow the store of glycogen—the body fuel—is a cardinal matter? If this be so, it is evidently desirable to keep up the stock of this material so that it may



not be exhausted. If raw or uncooked starch be employed, probably it is little acted upon by the diastase of the saliva, or even the diastase of the pancreas, both organs being crippled by the general *malaise*. But a starch which has been rendered soluble by previous baking or by the malting process has been so modified that it is highly soluble."

J. MILNER FOTHERGILL,
Philadelphia Medical Times, May 2, 1885.

"The advocacy of dietetics in the treatment of disease is the absorbing topic with the writer at the present time. To him, indeed, it is the great therapeutic matter of the day, and he feels in duty bound to lend it what aid he can. Of the necessity of some systematic teaching of dietetics in a course of medical education no one can entertain a doubt. It is surely as desirable that a medical man be taught how to feed a patient acutely ill as how to prescribe for him. If it be a pyrexia, surely it is as desirable to maintain the strength, and call as little as possible upon the body-reserves, as it is to keep down the body-temperature by antipyretics. To prevent exhaustion both matters must receive attention. Every sick person is more or less a dyspeptic, and dyspepsia requires appropriate and suitable food."

J. MILNER FOTHERGILL,
In Philadelphia Medical Times.

"There can, I think, be no theory in regard to the diet of infants, except one founded upon a study of the composition of human milk, and an attempt to imitate it. Fortunate it is for us and for the infants committed to our charge that we have such a guide, and it may almost be said that it is a perfect one, to show us what is the best food for them. There can be no doubt or dispute of the fact that human milk contains all the ingredients necessary for the sustenance of young infants, and contains them in the proper relative proportions. If, then, we want a theory for our guidance, the only one available is to learn what is the precise composition of human milk, and then imitate it for the benefit of those who cannot be nursed. * * * * * Any one who would attempt to apply a rigid rule, without change or modification, for the diet of infants would find the results to be bad, although not so bad, it seems to me, as the results now are when there is no rule at all. The next step in advance that we have to hope for, therefore, is the acceptance by teachers and practitioners of some general rule with regard to what constitutes a proper diet for infants, and then, still later, it is to be hoped that it shall be learned how to modify this rule to meet the needs of individual cases. Physicians at the present time, when called upon to direct the feeding of an infant, often give one thing and another, making such frequent changes that no one of the foods is given a sufficient trial to determine whether or not it is suitable, and this is much more the case than would happen if there were some general agreement upon what constitutes a proper average diet."

ARTHUR V. MEIGS, OF PHILADELPHIA,
New York Medical Journal, April 10, 1886.

"A child may waste because it is starved, and still its condition cannot be ascribed to lack of feeding, for if fed from a breast which secretes milk, poor in quality and insufficient for the support of the child, it can but waste with startling rapidity."

DR. EUSTACE SMITH,
In his work on "Diseases of Children."

"While the rule is very general that pure, unadulterated breast milk from its own mother is usually the best food that can be supplied to an infant, it is equally true that, in a large number of cases, breast milk does not agree with the child. It is an established fact that many mothers do not possess a milk calculated to benefit their offspring, while the mere substitution of a hired wet nurse increases the mortality; for, says Dr. Routh, "It should be borne in mind that the chances of life, precarious as they always are in a young infant, are rendered still more so by transferring a child to a wet nurse, other than its mother."

"Many a child is starved at the breast, so that when it gets sick it is a prey to disease, because its mother dreads to wean it in the early summer. Many a mother, toiling through the heat of summer, with little appetite and less milk, has attempted to nurse her child until disease has laid it in the grave, simply because the mother feared to feed it partially or wholly. If a child must be fed, hot weather is no objection. I prefer a sensible, careful nurse to a poor breast, and a fed child to one subject to the changes that the nursing mother must undergo during the sultry days of summer."

T. C. DUNCAN, M.D.,
The Feeding and Management of Infants and Children.

The following table shows the analyses made by Professors Henry & Chevallier of Paris, Sharpless of Boston, and Voelcker of Denmark. Please note the variations in the component parts of woman's milk and cow's milk:—

	<i>Woman's Milk.</i> Analyses by HENRY & CHEVALLIER.	<i>Cow's Milk.</i> Average of 8 analyses by Prof. VOELCKER.	<i>Cow's Milk.</i> Average of 34 analyses by Prof. SHARPLESS.
Water,	87.98	85.85	86.84
Sugar,	6.50	4.82	4.60
Caseine,	1.52	4.06	4.05
Fat,	3.55	4.62	3.80
Salts,45	.65	.81
Reaction,	Alkaline.	Acid.	Acid.

We find that the sugar is in the largest proportion in the woman's milk. And in accordance with the light thrown upon this subject by chemical investigation, many eminent practitioners have for years been in the habit of adding milk sugar to the food of the hand-fed infant with the happiest results.

Dr. C. H. ROUTH, in his work, "Infant Feeding and its Influence on Life," says, "Sugar of Milk allays morbid irritation, and will often check diarrhœa."

T. C. DUNCAN, in "The Feeding and Management of Infants and Children," says, "Milk Sugar is to be preferred to loaf, or any form of cane sugar, for the reason that it is an animal product and undergoes no change in its assimilation. It also contains phosphates and other salts that the food often lacks."

Prof. KUSS, in his "Physiology," (p. 301,) makes the broad statement that milk sugar is "the principal element in woman's milk"; while it has been found by Dr. RUSCHENBERGER to have an excellent effect even in extreme irritability of the stomach.

The observing physician can call to mind many cases where he has needed in his practice a nutrient that would feed and nourish without stimulation, but in which he has been obliged to rely on beef tea, liquid foods, and beef extracts. These are not true foods, but simply stimulants, and act as such, often leaving the patient in a weakened condition after their effects have passed away. Dr. FLINT is reported as saying that many lives are lost by starvation owing to an overestimate of the nutritious value of beef tea and meat juices.

The celebrated Dr. ROBERTS, of Manchester, Eng., says: "Beef tea and its congeners take rank as restoratives and stimulants rather than as nutrients. They contain no albuminous matter in solution, and the small quantity of gelatine contained in them cannot be of much account. There is a wide-spread misapprehension among the public in regard to the nutritive value of beef tea."

Dr. J. MILNER FOTHERGILL, of London, calls attention to the same point, saying that what food value beef tea has is so infinitesimal that it is not worth counting. Dr. FOTHERGILL places great value upon Lactated Food in such cases, and we ask special attention to his valuable suggestions for its use and the receipts for its preparation in various forms.

From an article by Prof. L. DUNCAN BULKLEY, M. D., of New York, we make the following extract: "Coming now to the actual facts, the mother's milk may be often greatly impaired in its quality; and, where there is a failure of nutrition in the infant child at the breast, it should always be looked to. If the mother's secretions, as from the bowels, kidneys, skin, liver, etc., are not healthy, certainly the secretion of milk is not healthy, and so cannot afford a proper nutriment to the child. In not a few instances

the milk furnished by the mother is absolutely too weak to sustain the child properly. One sees a great many children in whom impoverished nutrition has resulted from the continuance of nursing long after the suitable period has passed, or after the mother has ceased to secrete milk which is properly nutritious. The manner in which little infants so impoverished will pick up, when placed upon proper and suitable nutriment, is sometimes amazing."

Food for the Dyspeptic.

Dr. J. MILNER FOTHERGILL, in one of his recent letters to the *Philadelphia Medical Times*, gives the following practical hints on this subject: "Not only in conditions of acute disease, where the digestion is almost annihilated, but in some very pronounced cases of more chronic character, the subject of feeding the patient is one of paramount importance. Milk is our sheet anchor, doubtless; but, unfortunately, milk is distasteful to many persons; while it is apt in certain cases to curdle so firmly in the stomach that the curd never falls to pieces again until voided *per anum*, in consequence of which it is worthless as a food, while the firm curd is a source of irritation to the bowels, setting up diarrhœa, and in cases of enteric fever even endangering the patient's life by the possibility of tearing the bowels at some spot weakened by ulceration. At the London Fever Hospital, in order to avoid too firm curdling and the consequent dangers thereof, some farinaceous material is added to the milk, so that the curd will not be too firm for subsequent disintegration. What is often wanted is something which will sit easily upon the stomach (for, if it do not, it is soon rejected by vomiting), and at the same time require but a minimum of the digestive act. This last is of cardinal importance. Such a food should contain material readily convertible into grape sugar, a certain proportion of albuminoids, and some fat. Where fluid food alone can be taken, the contact with the salivary diastase is too brief to be of much service; and, unless the starchy materials have had some previous acquaintance with diastase, they will in all probability be voided unchanged. Probably in acute disease little diastase is formed, whether salivary or pancreatic. Be that as it may, it is well to be upon the safe side by giving, as food, farinaceous material which has already been acted upon by diastase.

If we could examine the statistics of all the medical cases which occur in the practice of the physician, we should find that eighty per cent. of the patients suffer from organic diseases, or functional disorders, due directly or indirectly to the malassimilation of food. The imperfect performance of the digestive and assimilative functions will account for most of the misery and suffering which the modern physician is called upon to remove or alleviate, whether occurring as the symptoms of simple disorders, constitutional ailments, hereditary maladies or chronic diseases.

"Food feeds the body, thought feeds the brain. The better the food, the better the thought, the more vigorous does the body become and the greater the activity of the mind. By the better living of the last half century ten years have been added to the average of human existence in civilized lands."

DR. W. W. HALL.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.'S LACTATED FOOD



FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A Predigested, Non-Irritating, Easily-Assimilated Food indicated in all Weak and Inflamed Conditions of the Digestive Organs, either in Infants or Adults.

COMPOSITION.

Lactose (Milk-Sugar),	25.00
Malto-Diastase,	15.00
Soluble Carbohydrates,	47.67
Gluten, and Soluble Albuminoids,	16.35
Potassium Bicarbonate,	1.25
Phosphates,25
Sodium Chloride and Other Salts,48
	<hr/> 100.00

The Malto-Diastase is obtained from the finest quality of barley malt without the aid of heat; therefore it retains its full diastasic power uninjured. The Soluble Carbohydrates are transformed starches of the wheat and oat, being rendered soluble by the action of the malto-diastase. The Gluten is from wheat and oat, and the Soluble Albuminoids are mostly from the barley. These, in connection with the Lactose and Salts, make a food that is nearer in composition and effect to the normal human milk than any other food before the public.

HUNDREDS OF PHYSICIANS

Endorse Lactated Food as the best of all prepared foods. It has been used by them, in all diseases involving the stomach or intestines, with great success.

The remarkable results obtained from Lactated Food should induce every physician to prescribe it.

It is put up in four sizes:—

*Small Size, 25 cents.
Medium Size, 50 cents.*

*Large Size, \$1.00
Hospital Size, 2.50*

If any physician that has not yet made a trial of the Lactated Food will write us, we will send a package of our regular size, post-paid, without charge, with the understanding that it will be given a careful trial as soon as possible.

We shall use every precaution to maintain the high standard of this Food, and to insure perfect satisfaction to the profession in its use.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

SUGAR OF MILK

Is now recognized as an important element of any artificial food for infants which can be claimed to be similar in composition to mother's milk, which contains it in larger proportion than does cow's or goat's milk.

It has an important influence in overcoming any irritable condition of the stomach and bowels, and thus its presence in an infant food is of the greatest value.

Being a pure carbohydrate, however, it is not of itself sufficient to constitute a nutritious and healthful food. With it should be combined that best of all foods for the muscular and nervous systems, the gluten of wheat, rendered easily soluble by proper treatment.

With these the infant should be given that digestive agent, which it most lacks, diastase. This is easily obtained from malted barley, and may be so combined with the other constituents that the result will be a food which will nourish every portion of the system, and be digested and assimilated with the greatest ease.

THE SAFEST FOOD IN SUMMER FOR YOUNG OR DELICATE CHILDREN.

The experience of hundreds of physicians, public institutions, and mothers proves that Lactated Food is the safest article that can be used as the diet of young children during the hot months when so many fall the victims of that fearful scourge,

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

One of the chief points to which the attention of the physician is directed in the treatment of this disease, is the question of proper diet. This is of prime importance. Many children die from this affection simply from insufficient nutrition. The patient requires the most nutritious diet that the stomach can assimilate.

The success that has attended the use of Lactated Food, and the satisfaction expressed by physicians that have made use of it in their practice, proves that it will become one of the principal remedies in the treatment of these cases. As regards the administration of the Food, the quantity to be given at a time is to be graduated by the ability of the stomach to retain and digest it; and this rule of limitation should be carefully observed.

We would call attention to the special method of preparing the food for these cases, as given on page 28.

COMPARATIVE COSTS OF INFANT FOODS.

One Hundred and Fifty Meals for an Infant can be made from a Dollar Package of Lactated Food.

One of the greatest objections that have been made to the use of the various prepared infant foods upon the market has been their high cost. As it will be a matter of interest to the entire profession to know the comparative costs of the various foods, we have made a careful computation of the cost of each, per pint, prepared according to the directions given for infants.

We find the so-called milk foods or powders are the highest, averaging to cost, when prepared ready for use, about nine cents per pint; next in cost is a class called Liebig's Foods, which average six cents or more per pint; next is a class of farinaceous foods, which cost nearly as much as the Liebig Foods. Below all these is Lactated Food, which prepared costs but four cents per pint, making it the most economical food the profession can use. A dollar package of Lactated Food will give an infant one hundred and fifty meals or sufficient to last about four weeks.

The following are the regular sizes of Lactated Food, with the weight of contents, and amount of cooked food which they make.

Small Size of Lactated Food, price 25 cents, makes 10 pints cooked food.

Medium Size of Lactated Food, price 50 cents, makes 24 pints cooked food.

Large Size of Lactated Food, price \$1.00, makes 56 pints cooked food.

Hospital Size of Lactated Food, price \$2.50, makes 192 pints cooked food.

It will be seen at once that the cost of the Food in the large sizes is much less than in the small. By the same computation that is made above, it appears that Lactated Food prepared for the use of infants will cost per quart, when the large size is used, less than 5 cents, or less than the price at which the milk is estimated, showing that it makes, in reality, a cheaper food for infants than cow's milk alone.

Comparative Analyses of Human Milk and of Lactated Food prepared for use.

	<i>Woman's Milk.</i> Analyses of HENRY & CHEVELLIER.	<i>Lactated Food.</i>			
		{ 300 Grains Food. 1 Pint Milk. 1 Pint Cream. 1 Pint Water.	{ 300 Grains Food. 1 Pint Milk. 1 Pint Water.	{ 300 Grains Food. 1 Pint Milk. 1 Pint Water.	{ 300 Grains Food. 1 Pint Milk. 1 Pint Water.
Water,	87.98	87.50	90.80		89.00
Sugar,	6.50	5.28	4.68		5.09
Nitrogenous Matters, . .	1.52	3.63	3.13		3.23
Fat,	3.55	3.15	1.15		2.31
Salts,45	.44	.24		.37
Reaction,	Alkaline.	Alkaline.	Alkaline.		Alkaline.

The great similarity of composition in woman's milk and Lactated Food will be at once noticed. It readily explains the greater digestibility of Lactated Food than of cow's milk, which, as will be seen by the table on page 3, contains much more caseine and much less sugar than woman's milk. The addition of cream as indicated in the second column is sometimes of great importance in cases where there is special need of a fat-forming food, as in wasting diseases.

It will be noticed that the reaction of the Food is the same as woman's milk—alkaline—while that of cow's milk is always acid.

NOTABLE POINTS RELATIVE TO LACTATED FOOD.

IT IS A COOKED FOOD.

By the use of high steam heat the gluten flour used is partially torrefied. This is done while the flour is dry, and during the process it is in constant motion, which insures perfect cooking to every particle.

Routh says (Infant Feeding, page 380) that by this process, "the starch granules are rendered more separable, the gluten is reduced to a more porous condition, readily acted on by the gastric juice, and as an aliment, therefore, is more nutritious and digestible."

IT IS A PREDIGESTED FOOD.

"You state, that it is self-digestive as regards the conversion of insoluble starch into soluble dextrine and maltose. My experiments with it lead me to hold that this is correct."

(See letter, page 27.)

J. MILNER FOTHERGILL.

IT CONTAINS NO UNCHANGED STARCH.

By the peculiar process of manufacture every particle of the gluten flour is subjected to the action of the malto-diasstase, and by it all the starch contained is transformed in soluble carbohydrates.

Professor Carl Seiler says (page 11) "Examination has proved that all the starch granules are converted, as shown by their behavior to polarized light."

NO CANE SUGAR USED.

The basis of Lactated Food is the pure sugar of milk made by the improved processes of the American Milk Sugar Co. The great value of this article has been shown in the preceding pages. Cane sugar is not used in the composition or preparation of the Food on account of its liability to cause irritation by reason of the acetic fermentation which it creates in the stomach. Milk sugar never causes this fermentation or irritation.

IT IS NON-IRRITATING.

By reason of the fact that Lactated Food is partially digested in process of preparation it is assimilated by the feeblest stomach, and no undigested particles pass into the bowels to irritate, and thus cause troublesome and dangerous bowel disorders.

IT IS HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS.

The nutritive elements of Lactated Food are derived from the three great cereals, Wheat, Barley, and Oats. From the Wheat is taken the pure gluten, the most nourishing substance known for the muscles and tissues; from the Barley, all the soluble albuminoid and extractive matter resulting from the most careful malting; and from the Oat, the strengthening properties for which it is so well known. The result is a food which never disappoints, and under which the feeble child or invalid rapidly rallies.

MEDICAL OPINIONS OF LACTATED FOOD.

ITS WIDE RANGE OF USEFULNESS. ITS GREAT VALUE IN ALL
WASTING DISEASES. ITS WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

No physician at the present day can claim to keep pace with the progress of the profession to which he belongs who does not take a strong interest in the development of the more enlightened and careful use of dietetics in connection with the medical treatment of all serious diseases. As is well said by the celebrated Dr. FOTHERGILL: "It is the great therapeutic matter of the day, and it is as desirable that a medical man be taught how to feed a patient acutely ill as how to prescribe for him. Every sick person is more or less a dyspeptic, and dyspepsia requires appropriate and suitable food."

Believing that the careful and extended trials made by many eminent physicians have demonstrated the superiority of Lactated Food in the treatment of all diseases, either in infants, in adults, or in the aged, that need special dietetic care, we ask the careful attention of the profession to the following letters. We have hundreds of other letters, equally strong, which for lack of space we are unable to print. We also ask attention to the special receipts for preparing the food, as they will often be found very useful.

From D. HAYES AGNEW, M.D., LL.D., Professor in the University of Pennsylvania:—

Wells & Richardson. Co's

Gulliver.

*I have been using for some
time in my practice your
Lactated food...and with great
satisfaction.*

D Hayes Agnew. M.D.

From J. LEWIS SMITH, M.D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Physician to Charity Hospital and New York Foundling Hospital:—

62 West 59th Street, NEW YORK, January 7, 1886.

The increased attention which has been given to the preparation of foods for infants during the last few years has resulted in the introduction in the market of certain compounds which have real value. * * * To the long list of infant foods known to the public, that recently added by Messrs. WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., so far as we can judge from its limited use, extending over only a few months, promises to be one of the best.

J. Lewis Smith

From Dr. E. GUERNSEY, New York, Senior Editor of the New York Medical Times:—

NEW YORK, October 28, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—I have used your Lactated Food with children and in old age with very satisfactory results. It is pleasant to the taste, and apparently easily digested and assimilated. It has been especially useful for old people whose powers of digestion were weakened, furnishing them with a very pleasant and nutritious food.

Respectfully,

E. Guernsey, M.D.

No. 1346 Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—I have received the sample of Lactated Food, and have examined it under the microscope, the result of which examination has proved to be that all the starch granules are converted, as shown by their behavior to polarized light. I have also given the Food mixed with beef tea to a number of cases in which swallowing of solid food was impossible on account of ulceration of the larynx and epiglottis, and found that it was easily swallowed and well borne by the stomach. In this combination (beef tea and Lactated Food) it supplies what is wanted in the plain beef tea: and, as there is no sweet taste, the mixture, besides being easily swallowed and readily digested, is palatable to the patient.

Very truly yours,

C. Seiler, M.D.

Lecturer on Diseases of the Throat and Nose, and Instructor in Laryngology; Professor of Acoustics and Vocal Physiology at the National School of Oratory, etc., etc.

From the President of the "American Institute of Homœopathy":—

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 21, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.:

Gentlemen—I take pleasure in commending your Lactated Food. It has served me well in many cases of gastro-intestinal disease where other preparations have failed. Unlike many other foods, it is a *palatable* preparation, which is of great importance to a weak stomach.

Yours truly,

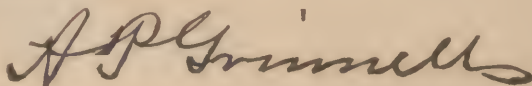


From A. P. GRINNELL, M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice, Medical Department University of Vermont, and Long Island Medical College, Brooklyn:—

BURLINGTON, VT., February 3, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.:

Gentlemen—I desire to express my entire satisfaction with your Lactated Food, which I have been able to test in a number of cases. I firmly believe it meets a want long felt by the profession, as it seems to be a perfect substitute for human milk. In several cases when diarrhœa and vomiting were persistent, when other artificial foods had failed to be assimilated, and cow's milk and other nutriment had been rejected, I found the Lactated Food to answer every indication, and the child began to thrive almost from the beginning of its administration.



From the Secretary of the State Board of Health of California:—

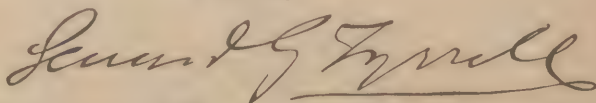
CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, }
Corner 5th and J Streets, SACRAMENTO, June 4, 1885. }

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.:

Gentlemen—In reply to your letter of May 26th, permit me to say that I received the samples of Lactated Food and have distributed them among my patients. Those who have tried the Lactated Food have without a dissentient voice declared their perfect satisfaction with it, and as far as I can judge from these cases it seems to be a valuable adjunct to the list of artificial foods for infants. I will be glad to know when you appoint an agent for its sale on this coast, as the stock sent me is exhausted and the parties using it will probably need more in a very few days.

I remain, gentlemen,

Yours truly,



APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL STAFF OF ST. LOUIS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

507 North 14th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO., October 13, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.:

Gentlemen—Many thanks for the samples of Lactated Food sent. I have had occasion to prescribe the Lactated Food several times to children in gastric and intestinal complaints, and have found it to digest admirably. It is used in the St. Louis Children's Hospital, and is approved by the medical staff. I have given it as a nutrient in one case of obstinate vomiting of pregnancy, and with good results.

Respectfully,

J. Griswold Condit, M.D.

THE LIVES OF TWO CHILDREN SAVED.

SIDNEY, OHIO, November 27, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.:

Gentlemen—It is with much pleasure that I recommend your Lactated Food. I think since receiving your samples I saved the lives of two children by using it. Other artificial foods had failed to be assimilated. I value it so much that I have ordered our druggist to keep it in stock.

N. E. Beebe, M.D.

President of Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio.

THE MOST PALATABLE PREPARATION OF THE KIND.

ELKHART, IND., November 30, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.:

Gentlemen—I have used your Lactated Food with satisfactory results. It is the most palatable preparation of the kind I know anything about. I shall use more of it, and if I continue to get as good results as I have heretofore, I shall discard all other preparations and use it in preference.

W. H. Thomas

President Indiana Institute of Homœopathy.

IN TYPHOID FEVER IT PROVES A BOON.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 23, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.:

Gentlemen—The Lactated Food as prepared by WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., I have used in some cases and find it to be well assimilated. In typhoid fever, as well as in the malnutrition of infancy, it will prove a boon.

Frank W. Wilson, M.D.

Professor Practice of Medicine, Hospital College of Medicine.

BETTER DIGESTED BY INFANTS THAN COW'S MILK.

BURLINGTON, VT., April 25, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—I have used your Lactated Food in my practice and find it valuable as a source of nourishment, being in most instances better digested by infants than cow's milk. I have used it extensively in cases of invalids with delicate stomachs with most satisfactory results.

Respectfully yours,

L. M. Bingham M.D.

THE FINEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS I HAVE EVER SEEN.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, October 15, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—It has been said "physicians never experiment upon themselves," contrary to the rule, I am the exception. It is well known to the fraternity in Ohio and New York, that I have been a constant sufferer for five years from Gastric Catarrhal Asthma, the result of a severe chilling by the lake winds. All starchy food produces an acid mucus, acting as an irritant, which your Lactated Food does not do. I prepare the food plain, without milk, and season with fresh butter only. Through the kindness of your representative, Mr. Bellows, I have been enabled to give your food a fair and impartial trial. Congratulating you, gentlemen, in bringing before the profession the finest food for infants and invalids I have ever seen,

I am, respectfully yours,

Mrs M M Haffel, M.D.

**A HAPPY SUCCESS WITH THE INFANT AND THE AGED. IN THE VOMITING OF PREGNANCY,
AND IN THE INFLAMED STOMACH OF THE DRUNKARD.**

607 Freeman Avenue, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—It is with pleasure and honest satisfaction that I recommend WELLS & RICHARDSON'S Lactated Food. I have used it in very many cases with the most happy success. I have used it with the infant and the aged, the vomiting of pregnancy, and in the inflamed and irritated stomach of the drunkard with wonderful success.

Thomas G. Herron, M.D.

THE BEST FOR CONVALESCING PATIENTS AND INFANTS.

CRAFTSBURY, VT., November 23, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—I have used your Lactated Food, and consider it one of the best preparations of the kind that I have ever used for convalescing patients and infants. Also in cases of debility from any cause, especially where the digestion is impaired.

Yours with respect,



President State Homœopathic Medical Society.

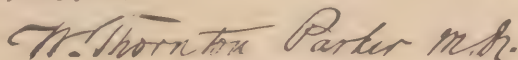
ITS EXCELLENCE WON MY CONFIDENCE.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 25, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—I am very willing to testify to the excellence of your Lactated Food. I have used it successfully in my practice in a recent case of irritable stomach. I found it well suited for the patient, and its excellence has won my confidence for its use in future. The composition is a good one and I believe will prove a great success.

Very truly yours,



Member of the American Public Health Association.

IN A CHRONIC PULMONARY TROUBLE.

GREIG, N. Y., March 30, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—Since receiving samples of Lactated Food sent me by you, two cases have occurred in my practice in which its use seemed to be indicated, one an artificially fed infant, the other an adult with malassimilation accompanying a chronic pulmonary trouble. In both cases several other preparations of artificial and concentrated foods had been given without good result. Since the administration of your Lactated Food the result has been eminently satisfactory. I shall continue to prescribe it in my practice as cases may present themselves in which an article of that kind seems to be indicated.

Very truly yours,



President Lewis County Medical Society.

CONSIDERED A DELICACY. THE BEST ARTIFICIAL FOOD.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, September 19, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—The Lactated Food is, without doubt, the best article ever produced for the artificial feeding of infants, and is admirable as an article of diet for invalids. It is in nearly every case not only well borne by the patient, but considered a delicacy. I can give unqualified testimony that all and more than you claim for it is true.

Respectfully yours,

John B. Haight M.D.

Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

IN TYPHO-MALARIAL FEVER AND IN SCIRRHUS TUMOR.

UTICA, MO., November 14, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—I take pleasure in stating that the package of Lactated Food received from you was used in a case of typho-malarial fever in which all other aliments were rejected by the stomach. The Lactated Food was kindly received. The patient would have died from exhaustion, but for the Lactated Food. I procured another package which I am now using in a case of a lady 76 years of age, suffering from a scirrhus tumor, involving an axillary and mammary gland. Other foods were immediately vomited. The Lactated Food was and is relished by the old lady. In preparing the food I use cream.

Respectfully,

J R Dice M.D.

LACTATED FOOD IN CHOLERA INFANTUM.

HOCKESSIN, DEL., November 26, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—Concerning your food, I have to thank you, as a father, for the sample package of the Lactated. My youngest boy was deep in the mire of cholera infantum, showing that intolerance for milk I so much dread, when your food made its appearance. I at once prepared a watery solution of it, which he retained and which proved to be the turning point in his case. He is now doing well. This was my first experience. Since then I have fully confirmed my first good impressions. My wife wishes to join me in thanking you, and to say it was after all other of the prominent artificial foods failed that yours succeeded so admirably.

Yours truly,

J. B. Bumbach

BETTER THAN ANY OTHER OF THE FORMS OF ARTIFICIAL NOURISHMENT.

"I have tried Lactated Food in a number of very troublesome cases, after making many trials of other foods, both manufactured and extemporaneously prepared, and thus far have uniformly found the Lactated Food to agree well with the children, and better than any other of the forms of artificial nourishment I have ever used, and my experience with them has been very large. On the whole, I think the profession may be congratulated upon the possession of an additional valuable article of nourishment for young infants, the composition of which is known and can be intelligently adapted to the various needs of the little patients."

Yours respectfully,

S. M. Roberts M.D.

Professor of Diseases of Children, Medical Department of the University of Vermont; Clinical Professor of Children's Diseases, Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Associate Professor of Children's Diseases in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School.

IN CHOLERA INFANTUM.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, August 24, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—Lactated Food controlled vomiting in an infant (bottle nursed) just convalescing after an attack of cholera infantum. The child is now thriving on the food.

L. C. Cunn

Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Children, Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

THRIVES CHILDREN FULLY AS WELL AS MOTHER'S MILK.

WEST TROY, December 18, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—Yours is before me, and in reply will say I have used the Lactated Food you so kindly sent me, and like it very much. In several cases where the mother has but little or no milk, I put the child on the Lactated Food, and in every case it has thrived fully as well as on the mother's milk. In one case the child had green discharges, and it was evident the mother's milk did not agree with it, so I stopped all nursing and gave the Lactated Food and nothing else, and the child grows, is now well, and prospering as well as any child with a good breast of milk. I most cheerfully recommend Lactated Food to any mother who has to resort to artificial food for the little ones. Excuse the delay in not writing you before, as I have been waiting to see the result in some cases where I was using it.

Yours truly,

R. H. Sabin.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS USING LACTATED FOOD.

Lactated Food has been before the public but a few months, yet the remarkable success which has attended its use in the many hospitals and asylums where it has been tested has resulted in its being placed on the list of regular supplies needed for the daily use of the institution.

Below we give a few letters from some of the best known :—

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES. INFANTS' HOSPITAL,

Randall's Island, NEW YORK, December 29, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—Your favor, accompanied with sample of Lactated Food for Infants and Invalids, was received some days ago, and would have been replied to earlier but that I was desirous of testing its reputed merits before so doing. I am now at liberty to state that, after many trials upon weak and debilitated systems, I have found it an excellent preparation for the purposes intended. Possessing high nutritive properties, it builds up the system with wonderful rapidity, and is not rejected, as are many other preparations. For these qualities I cheerfully recommend it as one of the best that I have ever used.

Respectfully,

James J. Healy—

Medical Superintendent.

BROOKLYN MATERNITY HOSPITAL,

BROOKLYN, January 5, 1886.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—The results obtained from the use of your Lactated Food are very satisfactory. It has been retained and digested by the most delicate stomachs. I take great pleasure in commending it to all those who are interested in infant foods, who have not already given it a thorough trial.

Respectfully yours,

Geo. A. Doty, M. D.

Resident Physician.

NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL,

226 East 20th Street, NEW YORK, January 6, 1886.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—Your Lactated Food has been used in the babies' ward for a month, and the results have been very satisfactory. Many of the little patients were admitted for digestive derangements, and, as a rule, this food has been readily assimilated by them.

Very truly yours,

S. J. McNutt M.D.

Lecturer on Children's Diseases.

Four months later the following order was received, which proves the Food has become one of the necessities of the Institution:

NEW YORK, May 15, 1886.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—Will you please send to the babies' ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital, 226 East 20th St., two dozen of your largest cans of Lactated Food or a sufficient amount to last twenty children, under one year, one month.

Yours truly,

S. J. McNUTT, M.D.

PHILADELPHIA LYING-IN CHARITY, AND NURSE SCHOOL,

PHILADELPHIA, PA., December 19, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—Having used your Lactated Food in the wards of the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity with several infants deprived of their natural food a few days after birth, I take pleasure in saying that for an artificial food for young children it is the best I know of. In no case has the stomach rejected it, or has there been any gastro-intestinal disturbance.

Yours truly,

Charles Meigs Wilson

Physician in Charge.

Six months later the following letter was received, which shows continued success in the use of the Food:—

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 10, 1886.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—An extended use of your Lactated Food in the Maternity Dispensary, and in private practice, has thus far been attended with the happiest results. I prefer it to all other infant foods, and find it especially valuable for nursing women.

Yours truly,

CHARLES MEIGS WILSON.

NEW YORK INFANT ASYLUM,

MOUNT VERNON, January 12, 1886.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—We are using your Lactated Food in our infant asylum whenever we require the use of artificial food, and find it superior to any which we have ever used. Being pleasant to the taste, it is specially adapted to children. We have in our branch institution over two hundred and fifty children.

Mrs L. M. Bates

Chairman of Mount Vernon Branch.

ITS USE VERY SATISFACTORY IN THE BROOKLYN NURSERY.

320 Macon Street, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—The use of Lactated Food in my hands has been confined entirely to infants under three years of age, and I am pleased to tell you that the use of your Food in our Nursery has been very satisfactory thus far, being easily assimilated by the most delicate constitution. I believe your Food will supply a demand long felt in the nursery of infants.

Respectfully,

Orlando S. Ritch M. D.

*Surgeon to Cumberland-St. Dispensary, Adjunct Surgeon to Homoeopathic Hospital,
Visiting Physician to Brooklyn Nursery.*

HOSPITAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,

LOUISVILLE, Ky., December 14, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of (2) two packages of your Lactated Food. Permit me to say that the Sisters in charge praise it very much. In several instances it has checked obstinate vomiting, and is being used with marked success in several cases of simple atrophy or wasting disease of infants. The institution under my medical charge is known as "The Home of the Innocents."

Very truly yours,

J. A. Larabee

Professor Materia Medica and Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of Children.

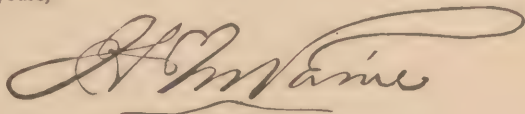
ALBANY HOUSE OF SHELTER,

ALBANY, N. Y., November 25, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.:

Gentlemen—I have for several months past recommended the Lactated Food prepared by WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., because it is an exceedingly useful preparation. It has proved so serviceable, particularly at the Albany House of Shelter, where there are constantly a number of feeble babes and children, that I now invariably give this article a *first* trial, and, since we began its use, a second trial of other kinds has not been required.

Very truly yours,



PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL,

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1886.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.:

Gentlemen—We have been testing your Lactated Food in our Maternity and Nursery Departments, and the results have been so very satisfactory that it is with pleasure that I commend it to the profession.

Very truly,

T. N. McLAUGHLIN, M.D., *Physician in Chief.*

ORDERED FOR THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

New York Hospital, West 15th Street, NEW YORK, January 2, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.:

Gentlemen—We received recently a sample lot of your Lactated Food and gave it a trial. We think well of it. Enclosed please find order for quantity for further trial.

Yours truly,

GEO. P. LUDLAM, *Superintendent.*

USED IN THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

Hahnemann Hospital, NEW YORK, January 9, 1886.

We have been using Lactated Food prepared by Messrs. WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., for several months past in cases of dyspepsia, complete anorexia, after operations, and with children, and in all cases it has answered admirably. We would gladly recommend it as a food easily digested, nutritious and not disagreeable to the patient.

DR. F. S. FULTON, *House Surgeon.*

**RESULTS OF THE USE OF LACTATED FOOD IN ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING ASYLUM,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.**

About the 1st of October, 1885, a trial lot of Lactated Food was sent to St. Joseph's Foundling Asylum, and was at once put in use. It demonstrated its superiority over any other food that had been used, and we have from time to time received the following letters, to which we would ask your careful attention:—

St. Joseph's Foundling Asylum, CINCINNATI, OHIO, October 9, 1885.

I have used WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.'s Lactated Food in St. Joseph's Foundling Asylum, and it gives better satisfaction, I think, than any artificial food used heretofore.

W. E. DE COURCY, M.D.

St. Joseph's Foundling Asylum, CINCINNATI, OHIO, November 4, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.:

Gentlemen—We are using in our nursery (containing forty infants) your Lactated Food, and find it far superior to all other food which has been used during the past ten years that I have been visiting physician. The Sisters of Charity, who have charge of the institution, say it has no equal.

W. E. DE COURCY, M.D.

St. Joseph's Foundling Asylum, CINCINNATI, OHIO, November 17, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.:

Gentlemen—We return grateful thanks for your generous donation of Lactated Food for infants. We have decided to use it exclusively for the future. We have tried everything else, and find that your preparation of Lactated Food agrees best with infants.

Very respectfully,

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

St. Joseph's Foundling Asylum, CINCINNATI, OHIO, January 16, 1886.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.:

Gentlemen—Please send at once, one-third dozen Lactated Food, hospital size. The improvement of the condition of the children in the nursery, since using your food, is beyond our greatest expectations.

Respectfully,

W. E. DE COURCY, M.D.

IN CHOLERA INFANTUM IT SAVED THE LIFE OF THE CHILD.

NAPOLEON, OHIO, November 4, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.:

Gentlemen—I have tried your Lactated Food in a case of cholera infantum. I think it saved the life of the child. He who invents a food that will enable us to save even a small per cent. of such cases has conferred a boon on mankind. I shall try it again the first opportunity that presents.

Respectfully,

J. C. Hunter M.D.

PHYSICIANS' OPINIONS.

LACTATED FOOD AS A NUTRIENT IN DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Department of Public Charities and Correction, NEW YORK, April 8, 1886.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—I am glad to see that the Lactated Food more than holds its own. My use of it has been more extended than in my first report. In cases of weak eyes, especially in women, or frail children, I have often solved the question, whether the need of glasses or a poor nutrition was the cause of disturbance, by its use. I recall two cases of chronic discharge of the ear, where the improved assimilation of nitrogens by its constant use had more to do with the check of the otorrhea than local applications. It is a most valuable food and corrective, and I am highly gratified at its large use in the cities.

I remain, sincerely yours,

EDWARD S. PECK, M.D.

Surgeon to St. Elizabeth Hospital and Charity Hospital, New York City.

I ALWAYS RECOMMEND LACTATED FOOD AND HAVE NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 16, 1886.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—I have the pleasure of acknowledging receipt of almanac, and also to say that I have used your Lactated Food in a number of cases in infants that could take and retain none other, and now when I find an infant poorly nourished, either from the mother's breast or from artificial food, nothing seeming to agree with the child, I always recommend your Lactated Food, and thus far I have not been disappointed.

Yours, etc.,

E. R. LEWIS, M.D.,

Medical Director, Medical Department, Kate Life Association, Kansas City.

BENEFACTORS TO MANKIND.

1015 Mary Place, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., January 11, 1886.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—I am happy to be able, after taking so much time, to say that I am satisfied that you have become benefactors to mankind in giving the world a food adapted to the wants of those whose digestive powers are inadequate, whether in the earliest or any other period of life. Self digesting, it only needs trial to satisfy any unprejudiced mind of its value. The age is progressive and a better food may be discovered, but, in my humble judgment, it must be a future event. After 30 years of active practice, this is the first instance of my certifying a proprietary preparation, a fact that I mention to show my estimation of your Lactated Food.

Very truly yours,

P. L. HATCH, M.D.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 8, 1886.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—I have used your Lactated Food extensively in hospital practice and I have only praise for its usefulness. In the acute intestinal lesions of children, given alone or in combination, it has rendered me great service. I have given it for weeks to children brought here half starved and weak, and have seen them pick up rapidly. In wasting diseases of suppurative type it has sustained life when other foods could not be borne. It is a splendid food for typhoids but its use extends to adults, where it is of great service in chronic diarrhœa, delirium tremens, carcinoma of stomach, etc. In the lying-in wards it is now a daily want and many babies have been brought up on it without the breast. Given with lime water it corrects acidity and flatulence and checks diarrhœa. Changing from other foods to this has in most cases proved beneficial in the children's ward. I consider it a valuable preparation and now use it in private practice. I cannot do without it in the summer months.

Very truly,

E. E. BABCOCK, M.D.,

Formerly House Surgeon and Physician, Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

ESPECIALLY USEFUL IN IMPAIRED DIGESTION.

180 Simcoe Street, TORONTO, ONT., March 13, 1886.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—I have used your Lactated Food for some time, and, after a practical test, I take pleasure in bearing testimony to its many excellent qualities. I have found it especially useful in cases of impaired digestion in infants and old people. Many thanks for your almanac for 1886. It contains many valuable suggestions.

Yours truly,

ALBERT A. MACDONALD, M.D.,

Consulting Physician to Infants' Home; Physician to General Hospital, Toronto.

SUPERIOR IN ALCOHOLISM.

OFFICE OF QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF INEBRIETY, }
HARTFORD, CONN., February 16, 1886. }

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—I received from you a box of Lactated Food some time ago, and have since that time used it in several cases of debilitated digestion and dyspeptic disorders, with the best results. In cases of inebriety that come under my care, I have tried it for the first few days after withdrawing the stimulants, and found it so much superior to other things which we have used, that I am quite free to say I have never used anything which seemed to restore the digestion and build up the patient more certainly. Of course my experience is only based on the results of a few cases, and cannot be very conclusive, yet I am free to write you that so far it seems to be a most desirable food and remedy for such cases. Permit me to thank you for your courtesies in sending me this box, and I trust in the future to make a note of my experience in the *Journal of Inebriety*.

With thanks, I am, very truly yours,

T. D. CROTHERS, *Editor.*

USED WITH UTMOST CONFIDENCE IN MALNUTRITION.

3 Hampton Court Terrace, JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 8, 1886.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co. :

Gentlemen—I have used Lactated Food for more than a year, and can say most heartily that it is the best infants' food I know of. I put my cases of malnutrition and disturbances of the digestive tract upon it with the utmost confidence. I have long felt a debt of gratitude to you for giving the children such an article.

Yours very respectfully,

S. WELLMAN CLARK.

LACTATED FOOD IN SURGICAL CASES.

31 West 25th Street, NEW YORK CITY, January 13, 1886.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co. :

Gentlemen—In reply to your note inquiring what had been my experience with Lactated Food, I will state that the results have been very satisfactory. The first case in which I used it was a severe surgical one, with blood poisoning and persistent vomiting. She retained and digested it when all other nourishment was rejected. The second and third cases in which I employed it were acute gastritis. After trying several articles of diet, which were carefully prepared, and finding the stomach too irritable to retain them, I used the Lactated Food. It caused no distress and was retained and digested. The next case in which I gave it a fair trial was one of acute gastro-intestinal catarrh. The child had lost much flesh and strength, but regained it upon the use of your preparation alone. The child was under one year of age, and was being fed upon milk only, for which I substituted the Lactated Food. I have tried it in several other cases, but, as my directions as to the exclusion of things the patient craved were not carried out, I did not follow it up.

E. R. CHADBOURNE.

I WAS DELIGHTED.—NO FOOD ITS EQUAL.

179 Branch Avenue, PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 29, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co. :

Gentlemen—Yours of the 18th just come to hand. In reply I would state that I am exceedingly pleased with the results obtained in my practice from the use of your Lactated Food. Cholera infantum, marasmus, constipation, and jaundice were the complaints I tried its action in, and in each case I was delighted to see how quickly improvement set in. As far as I have used it I know of no food its equal for the following: Ease of preparation; palatability; digestibility; with real and positive nutriment. Unlike some foods, it does not produce constipation. In mothers with too deficient a supply of milk, or where the milk may be abundant enough but poor in quality, its use gives better satisfaction than anything I have met with yet.

Yours truly,

C. H. GILES, M.D.

IT WILL BE THE MEANS OF SAVING MANY CHILDREN'S LIVES.

1907 Goode Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., September 14, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—Your sample can of Lactated Food received, and I am pleased to say it has given entire satisfaction. In the case of my own three months' old son, your Food has been all that could be desired, after the entire failing of his mother's milk, condensed milk, and other food. Each having been given a fair trial, all of them would be vomited, sometimes two hours after nursing, in sour curds, the stools also being acrid, sour smelling, and containing large curds. I have had the same good results in a second case, the child being the same age, after having been fed on cow's and goat's milk, the little fellow being very much emaciated. I think your combination a very happy one and no doubt it will be the means of saving many children's lives.

Yours,

J. G. GUNDLACH, M.D.

SUCCESSFUL WHEN OTHER PREPARATIONS FAILED.

St. Louis, Mo., October 9, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—I have prescribed WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.'s Lactated Food in a number of cases in which infants were suffering with inanition, marasmus, etc., when other preparations had failed, and the success obtained thus far has led me to believe it superior in most cases to other artificial foods.

Respectfully,

M. YARNALL, M.D.

IT PRODUCES UNIVERSALLY SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

50 West 24th Street, New York, April 15, 1886.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—I have been prescribing your Lactated Food considerably for some time past and I pronounce it a truly valuable remedy, as it has universally produced satisfactory effects in every instance where it has been administered. Therefore I shall still continue to prescribe its use.

Respectfully,

W. H. MAY, M.D.

USED IN ALL DEBILITATING DISEASES WITH MOST GRATIFYING SUCCESS.

39 West 36th Street, New York, April 8, 1886.

WELLS & RICHARDSON Co.:

Gentlemen—Thanks for your Physicians' Almanac. I am sure it will be useful for just what you intend it for, and the dietetic notes meet with my hearty endorsement. I have been intending for a long time to write you in reference to your Lactated Food, which I have been prescribing for a year (since you sent me sample package) and find it invaluable in many cases of old age and small children. I am using it in all debilitating diseases, pneumonia, etc., with the most gratifying success.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR T. HILLS, M.D.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS

FROM

J. Milner Fothergill

110 Park St., Grosvenor Square, LONDON, W., ENGLAND, November 13, 1885.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.:

Gentlemen—Having requested me to give you my opinion, as a food expert, upon your Lactated Food, I do so herewith.

You state that it contains "the purified gluten of wheat and oats, with barley diastase and malt extract combined with specially prepared milk sugar,"—in other words, that it is self-digestive as regards the conversion of insoluble starch into soluble dextrine and maltose. My experiments with it lead me to hold that this is correct.

The Food then contains carbohydrates, some albuminoid matter, and the various salts in grain, notably phosphate of lime.

Such a food can be added to milk, and treated in the manner you describe in your leaflet. So prepared with milk, it forms an admirable food for infants and dyspeptic persons who require very digestible aliments.

But it has a wider range of utility. The body temperature is kept up by the combustion of grape sugar. Grape sugar is supplied from carbohydrates, either the insoluble starch, or the soluble sugar. Starch forms a great portion of our food, and is converted into grape sugar within the body. Where the system is unequal to the digestion of starch, as in feeble digestion or conditions of acute disease, then predigested starch must be furnished to the organism. Otherwise the system will perish of exhaustion, just as a fire dies out when its fuel is consumed.

Beef tea contains nothing which can form grape sugar, and in fact is a pleasant, stimulating beverage or food adjunct, but without food value practically (for what food value it has is so infinitesimal that it is not worth counting), but when it has added to it a food such as your Lactated Food, it has a distinct measurable food value. Consequently such food should be given with beef tea, and the compound forms a valuable food.

Such fluid can be flavored and drank as a nutritive beverage, specially acceptable in febrile conditions. Flavored with lemon, ginger, cloves, or other flavoring agents to give variety,—a matter far too much neglected in the treatment of the sick,—it can be largely used. Or wine, either red wine, as claret, or sherry, or port, can be added to it when a mild stimulant is required; and brandy when a stronger one is indicated.

The resort to farinaceous matters, predigested, must become greater and greater as our knowledge of digestion and its derangements waxes larger. It is not merely in the case of feeble infants that such predigested starch and milk sugar are indicated and useful; persons of feeble digestion require these soluble carbohydrates which they can assimilate.

But to my mind an equally great matter is the feeding of persons acutely sick, and especially where there is pyrexia, who now are allowed to perish of inanition on the mistaken conviction that beef tea is a sustaining food. It is in the sick room that soluble carbohydrates have a great future before them.

J. MILNER FOTHERGILL, M.D.

Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London; Senior Assistant Physician to the City of London Hospital; Associate Fellow to the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

LACTATED FOOD

IN CASES OF

EXTREME IRRITABILITY OF THE STOMACH.

In extreme cases, when the patient seems unable to retain anything but ice water, it will be found that Lactated Food prepared as follows will be as readily borne, and will be of great importance in imparting strength to the patient at the most critical time:—

Take two teaspoonfuls of Lactated Food, moisten with a little cold water and add one-half pint boiling water; cook three minutes. Set in a cool place, or on ice, until nearly ice cold.

To be given to the patient *cold*, in small quantities, as frequently as may be desired.

There are but few cases where the Food cannot be given when prepared according to the regular directions; but in very severe cases of cholera infantum, cancer, or ulceration of the stomach, extreme exhaustion, and after severe surgical operations, this method of giving it cold will be found of great usefulness.

DR. W. D. CHASE, Peterborough, N. H., writes:—

“In the treatment of cholera infantum I have found Lactated Food invaluable. Given in small and frequently repeated doses, and perfectly cold, it will be retained upon the stomach when all other foods are at once rejected.”

ADMINISTRATION PER ANUM.

In those cases which often occur, where there is a perfect intolerance of all solid or liquid food when taken into the stomach, the medical attendant finds it a matter of no small importance to sustain the vital powers of his patient and furnish needful nutriment, while the irritable stomach gains its tone and vigor by complete rest. The administration of Lactated Food, combined with beef tea *per anum*, has in the hands of physicians been the means of sustaining and prolonging life under circumstances where the prognosis of the case was of a grave character.

For use: Take four teaspoonfuls of the Food, moisten with cold water; pour on this one-half pint of boiling water. This is to be placed in a cool place, and when needed for use take two tablespoonfuls, made milk warm, and add the amount of beef extract, or essence of beef, directed by the physician. Milk can be used in the preparation of the food when, in the physician's opinion, it is not contra-indicated. This small amount administered *per anum* seldom fails to be retained.

Below we give an extract from a physician's letter, who has had experience in this method of using Lactated Food.

E. N. CAMPBELL, M. D., Good Hope, Ill., writes:—

“I have used Lactated Food in a case of chronic dyspepsia in an old man. We prepared the Food in beef tea, and administered it *per rectum*. I have kept this man alive twelve days by the Food and beef tea alone, allowing nothing to go into the stomach during that time. I am highly pleased with the result.”

RECEIPTS FOR PREPARING

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.'S

LACTATED FOOD.

To Prepare the Food for Young or Delicate Children.

Take three teaspoonfuls of Food, and mix to the consistency of cream with a little cold water. Add one-half pint of warm water, and heat until it boils, stirring constantly; remove from the fire and add one-fourth pint of pure milk. For most young children, these proportions will be found to thoroughly agree, but in some cases of very feeble digestive powers it may be necessary to use somewhat less milk.

For Stronger and Older Children.

Make as above, but use one-half pint of milk with a half pint of cooked Food.

For Invalids.

Mix three teaspoonfuls of food with a little water, and then add one pint of milk, and cook five minutes. If in any case this should be found too rich, make as directed for infants. The food may be seasoned to taste by the addition of salt.

General Directions.

The above directions will be found to meet almost every case, but there may be cases that will need to vary somewhat from the directions given. An observing nurse will soon be able to adapt the food to the wants of either the infant or the invalid.

In the case of infants the feeding for the first month should be moderate, and not oftener than every two hours when awake, and not to exceed at any time about three ounces, which is an ordinary nursing bottle half full. In some cases the child cannot take as much as this. The first month of the child's existence is spent mostly in sleep, and it should never be awakened for the purpose of feeding. When food is necessary, the child will waken. As the child increases in age and strength, the quantity of food can be slowly increased, and the period between the times of feeding lengthened. A three months child will thrive well on four or at the most five meals a day, and the quantity given should be from six to eight ounces, which is about the quantity most nursing bottles hold. This rule for feeding should be followed until teething is completed.

It sometimes happens that by reason of the change in the character of the secretions brought about by use of the Food, looseness of the bowels will be produced for a day or two. This will cease very soon, as the secretions will quickly become normal. It may be regarded as a favorable symptom. A tendency to constipation may be overcome by reducing the proportion of milk and increasing that of the Food.

With Condensed Milk.

If good fresh cow's milk cannot be obtained, condensed milk may be used as follows: Take three tablespoonfuls of Food, mix with a little cold water, and add one-half pint of hot water; cook thoroughly for five minutes, then add two teaspoonfuls of condensed milk and mix well before putting into the bottle.

For Invalids.

In order to carry out the suggestions made by Dr. Fothergill in the foregoing letter, we present the following receipts for preparing Lactated Food with extract of beef, aromatics, etc. We earnestly recommend the profession to make a trial of such of these receipts as they think will be adapted to the cases in their charge. We have had them carefully experimented with, and they can be relied upon to produce most excellent articles, both in nutritive value and palatability.

Lactated Food With Beef Tea.

Beef tea, for many years, has been an important adjunct in the treatment of many cases by all schools of the medical profession. It has always been conceded to have great value as a restorative and stimulant, but it lacks food value, which is very necessary in many cases where it is desirable to obtain the benefits from the use of beef. The combination of Lactated Food with either beef tea made from the meat, or with beef extract, fulfills this condition in the most desirable manner. Below we give directions for preparing the article in any of these ways, and we earnestly recommend the profession to make a trial of this method of giving the essence or extract of beef instead of giving it alone, and we have no doubt but it will be found in all cases to be a great improvement.

Essence of Beef and Lactated Food.

Take a pound of fresh beef, as free as possible from fat, and cut it into very small pieces, or shred it with a fork. Sprinkle over it a little salt, and put the meat into a stout bottle and cork. Tie the cork down with a string. Stand the bottle in a vessel of cold water, and bring this slowly up to the boiling point, and keep it there for four hours or more. Care must be taken to prevent the bottle from breaking against the side of the vessel by movement of the boiling water. This can be done by securing it in its place by a piece of cord or by putting a few nails on the bottom for the bottle to stand on. When it has boiled a proper time, remove from the bottle, and strain the liquid off through a coarse cloth. Then let it stand awhile, and when the fat has risen to the top remove it carefully with a spoon. Cook three teaspoonfuls of Lactated Food in one-half pint of water for five minutes. For use take equal parts of this essence of beef and of the cooked Food. Season to the taste. The addition of a very little clove or nutmeg is often very useful in giving a good flavor.

Lactated Food with Beef Extract.

If it is desirable to give the extract of beef with the Food without milk, it should be prepared as follows: Take from four to six teaspoonfuls of the Food, moisten with a little cold water, and then mix well with one pint of water. Heat to boiling for five minutes. Then add one or two teaspoonfuls of beef extract; stir well together, and season to the taste with salt. If desirable, add a little clove or nutmeg.

Lactated Food and Extract of Beef, with Milk.

If the use of milk with the Lactated Food is desirable, prepare as directed for invalids, adding one or two teaspoonfuls of extract of beef when the food is cooked.

Lactated Food with Cream.

By reference to the comparative analyses of woman's milk and of Lactated Food, as given on page 8, it will be seen that the preparation of Lactated Food made with $\frac{1}{4}$ pint milk, $\frac{1}{8}$ pint cream, $\frac{5}{8}$ pint water, comes nearer to the standard of woman's milk than when made in any other manner. The reason of this is that in woman's milk there is a larger amount of fat and a smaller quantity of caseine or nitrogenous matters than there is in cow's milk, and but a small percentage of the ordinary milk is required in order to give the necessary amount of nitrogenous matters; but unless cream is added to this it does not bring up the proportion of fat to that in mother's milk. Therefore the addition of about one tablespoonful of cream to every four ounces of prepared food is made. We have the testimony of many intelligent physicians that the Food made in this way is most nourishing and easily assimilated. There may be occasional cases in which the necessary development of the pancreas is not sufficient to digest a food so rich in fat. In such cases, of course the addition of cream would not be called for. The addition of cream in this manner makes a most delicious food. A little delicate flavoring added to it will make a dish that will be appreciated by the most fastidious palate. If in any case children refuse to take Lactated Food as ordinarily prepared, as they sometimes will when they have been previously fed on those containing a large amount of cane sugar, the addition of cream, with a little pure sugar and a trifle of flavoring, will make a food that will never be rejected. Whenever it seems necessary to use a little extra sugar in this way, it may be used for a short time, gradually lessening the amount until it is left out entirely.

Lactated Food with Cream as a substitute for Cod Liver Oil.

In the opinion of many of the ablest physicians, cream is preferable to cod liver oil in the treatment of tuberculosis, or other wasting diseases. When giving with Lactated Food it can be taken without disagreeing with the most delicate stomach, and will often be tolerated where milk has been rejected. So prepared it will be most easily assimilated and taken with the greatest relish.

Pure cod liver oil to most people is a nauseous dose, and often disagrees with the feeble stomach. When it does, it is of no value as a nutritive agent, though many patients have tortured themselves with the attempt to swallow and digest it, under the delusion that it would be a benefit to them. This idea is wrong; everything should be avoided which tends in the least to impair the appetite, disorder the digestion, and lower the vital powers.

Owing to the peculiar properties of Lactated Food when combined with cream, we are able to present to invalids a predigested food that will give them the maximum amount of nutriment with the minimum expenditure of strength for the digestive act; in other words, it is a means of enabling them to accumulate vital energy and add to it each day until the normal standard is reached and health restored.

We earnestly recommend a trial to be made of Lactated Food prepared with cream as follows: Take three teaspoonfuls of Lactated Food, wet up into a thin paste with

cold water. To this add one-fourth pint of hot water, boil five minutes, then add one-fourth pint each of milk and cream. To this may be added any flavor the taste of the patient may desire, or any stimulants that the physician may direct.

Lactated Food without Milk.

There will be some cases that will come to the physician in which milk will seem to be contra-indicated, or in which for the time being it will not be tolerated. In such cases, a very nutritious food, which will be assimilated with but the feeblest action of the stomach, can be prepared from Lactated Food as follows:—

Lactated Food, six teaspoonfuls; water, one pint. Moisten the food with sufficient water to bring it to the consistency of cream, then add the remainder. Stir thoroughly, and boil for five minutes. If desired, any flavoring that is palatable to the patient can be added, or the addition of wine or other form of stimulant can be made. This will be found one of the best ways in which to give the latter, when they are deemed necessary.

Lactated Food with Oysters.

Many persons are fond of the flavor of oysters. It is very easy to impart this flavor to Lactated Food, prepared as above, when desirable, simply by adding a half-dozen oysters to the food before cooking, and cooking them with it; then remove them before presenting the food to the patient. If the patient should be able to digest a little of the oyster meat itself, the fleshy part of three or more oysters may be chopped fine, and cooked with the food, and taken with it.

Lactated Food with Aromatics.

Miss Parloa, the celebrated teacher of cooking, says there is no more reason why sick people should take insipid, tasteless food, than why well people should. It is a very easy matter to give a delicate and appetizing flavor to the articles that are prepared for their use. This is especially true of Lactated Food when prepared in any of the ways which are given. A little flavoring of any appropriate kind, that may be desired by the patient, can be added without harm. When the Food is prepared with milk or cream, a little lemon, vanilla, rose, or cinnamon is appropriate. When prepared without milk, or with the addition of extract of beef, a little of any of the spices, as clove, mace, nutmeg, is appropriate. The judicious nurse will readily see the advantage which such additions to the patient's diet will give, and will use them with discretion.

Lactated Food with Wine, etc.

If the use of stimulants is indicated, any kind of wine—either port, sherry, or other—can be added to any of the foregoing receipts. If a stronger stimulant is needed, brandy may be used.

A Favorite Receipt with Dyspeptics.

Upon three teaspoonfuls of Lactated Food, moistened with cold water, pour a half pint of hot milk, (or, if milk is contra-indicated, hot water,) stir thoroughly, and it is ready for use. It may be flavored or seasoned to suit the taste, or wine can be added if directed by the physician.

